

CALIFORNIA. ~~STATE~~ BOARD OF HEALTH.

MONTHLY BULLETIN.

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STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

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STATE HYGIENIC LABORATORY.

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STATE FOOD AND DRUG LABORATORY.

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VITAL STATISTICS FOR JANUARY.

Births.—For January there were reported 2,065 living births. The population of California in 1908, estimated by the Census Bureau method with slight modifications, is 2,019,519, and for this population the January total represents an annual birth-rate of 12.1.

The January totals were highest for the following counties: Los Angeles, 486; San Francisco, 440; Alameda, 269; Santa Clara, 96; Fresno, 71; and Sacramento, 52.

Births for January were registered in freeholders' charter cities as follows: San Francisco, 440; Los Angeles, 359; Oakland, 147; Berkeley, 45; Sacramento, 43; Alameda, 36; San José, 35; and Pasadena, 33.

Marriages.—The marriages reported for January number 1,720 and for an estimated State population of 2,019,519 represent a rate of 11.7 for the year 1908.

The numbers were greatest for the following counties: San Francisco, 341; Los Angeles, 339; Alameda, 192; Sacramento, 90; Santa Clara, 71; Marin, 65; and Fresno, 64.

Deaths.—Altogether 2,920 deaths, exclusive of stillbirths, were reported for January, the registration being now more complete than it appears to have been heretofore. This total gives an annual death-rate of 17.1 on the basis of an estimated State population of 2,019,519.

The January death totals were highest for the following counties: San Francisco, 630; Los Angeles, 609; Alameda, 300; Santa Clara, 119; Fresno, 103; Sacramento, 98; San Bernardino, 95; San Joaquin, 83; San Diego, 74; and Sonoma, 57.

Deaths for January were reported as follows for the leading cities: San Francisco, 630; Los Angeles, 404; Oakland, 133; San Diego, 69; Sacramento, 67; Berkeley, 54; Pasadena, 51; Stockton, 47; San Bernardino, 43; Fresno, 40; Alameda, 38; and San José, 30.

Causes of Death.—In January there were altogether 486 deaths, or 16.7 per cent of all, from pneumonia and other diseases of the respiratory system; 446, or 15.3 per cent, from various forms of tuberculosis; and 397, or 13.6 per cent, from diseases of the circulatory system. The proportions for pneumonia and tuberculosis were each higher than in the preceding month.

The next most prominent causes of death were diseases of the nervous system, violence, diseases of the digestive system, Bright's disease, epidemic diseases, and cancer.

The leading epidemic disease in the month was not typhoid fever, as usual, but diphtheria. Deaths from epidemic diseases were as follows: Diphtheria and croup, 48; typhoid fever, 37; influenza, 27; and scarlet fever and whooping-cough, each 10.

Further details appear in the following table which gives the number of deaths from certain principal causes reported for January, as well as the proportions from each cause per 1,000 total deaths for both January and December:

Cause of Death.	Deaths: January, 1908.	Proportion per 1,000.	
		January, 1908.	December, 1907.
ALL CAUSES.....	2,920	1,000.0	1,000.0
Typhoid fever.....	37	12.7	23.0
Malarial fever.....	2	0.7	1.7
Smallpox.....			0.3
Measles.....	2	0.7	1.7
Scarlet fever.....	10	3.4	3.4
Whooping-cough.....	10	3.4	1.7
Diphtheria and croup.....	48	16.4	14.4
Influenza.....	27	9.2	5.2
Plague.....	1	0.3	2.6
Other epidemic diseases.....	14	4.8	3.7
Tuberculosis of lungs.....	402	137.7	129.7
Tuberculosis of other organs.....	44	15.1	17.5
Cancer.....	132	45.2	53.4
Other general diseases.....	118	40.4	40.8
Meningitis.....	58	19.9	16.1
Other diseases of nervous system.....	206	70.5	76.9
Diseases of circulatory system.....	397	136.0	138.6
Pneumonia and broncho-pneumonia.....	374	128.1	107.6
Other diseases of respiratory system.....	112	38.4	33.0
Diarrhea and enteritis, under 2 years.....	48	16.4	26.1
Diarrhea and enteritis, 2 years and over.....	17	5.8	10.1
Other diseases of digestive system.....	140	48.0	51.1
Bright's disease and nephritis.....	172	58.9	50.5
Childbirth.....	27	9.2	6.6
Diseases of early infancy.....	91	31.2	23.8
Suicide.....	48	16.4	16.1
Other violence.....	195	66.8	72.3
All other causes.....	188	64.4	72.1

Geographic Divisions.—The table below shows the number of deaths from main classes of diseases reported for January for the several geographic divisions of the State, including the metropolitan area, or "Greater San Francisco," in contrast with the rural counties north of Tehachapi:

Geographic Division.	DEATHS: JANUARY, 1908.									
	All Causes	Epidemic Diseases	Tuberculosis (All Forms)	Cancer	Diseases of Nervous System	Diseases of Circulatory System	Diseases of Respiratory System	Diseases of Digestive System	Violence	All Other Causes
THE STATE	2,920	151	446	132	264	397	486	205	243	596
<i>Northern California</i>	335	19	32	16	33	40	63	22	38	72
Coast counties	164	6	13	10	23	16	28	12	18	38
Interior counties	171	13	19	6	10	24	35	10	20	34
<i>Central California</i>	1,707	82	233	73	148	261	296	124	152	338
San Francisco	630	21	92	31	35	103	127	41	58	122
Other bay counties	381	19	43	19	36	73	50	30	36	75
Coast counties	188	7	37	8	25	28	27	13	15	28
Interior counties	508	35	61	15	52	57	92	40	43	113
<i>Southern California</i>	878	50	181	43	83	96	127	59	53	186
Los Angeles	609	28	123	33	54	72	92	40	38	129
Other counties	269	22	58	10	29	24	35	19	15	57
<i>Northern and Central California</i>	2,042	101	265	89	181	301	359	146	190	410
Metropolitan area	1,011	40	135	50	71	176	177	71	94	197
Rural counties	1,031	61	130	39	110	125	182	75	96	213

MEETING OF STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

The adjourned meeting of the State Board of Health was called to meet at 11:00 A. M. February 1st. There were present at that hour Doctors Briggs, Regensburger and Foster. There being no quorum, the time was spent in a general and interesting discussion of the various subjects before the Board, and formulating work for the afternoon session, which was called to order at 1:30 by the President, Dr. Regensburger.

Present, Doctors Briggs, Hart, Regensburger and Foster.

Dr. Briggs moved the following resolution, which was seconded by Dr. Foster, and carried.

Resolved, By the State Board of Health of the State of California, that all Health Officers in the State of California, city, county, town, and city and county Health Officers included, be and they are hereby ordered and directed, immediately and continuously, to enforce and insist upon the enforcement of the provisions of the Act of the Legislature of the State of California "An Act to encourage and provide for the general vaccination in the State of California," approved February 20, 1889; and

That it is the fixed determination to insist upon the enforcement of said Act and the provisions thereof, and to prosecute all persons who shall violate the same.

Dr. Briggs moved and Dr. Hart seconded the following resolution:

That the Secretary be instructed to arrange for a conference in San Francisco at an early date of the officers of the Marine-Hospital Service, State Board of Health, Boards of Supervisors and Trustees of the Bay Counties and all territory in water connection therewith; and

That the officers of the Marine-Hospital Service be requested to address the conference and instruct in the methods and importance of plague eradication, and in as far as possible afford them object lessons in the actual work of eradication; and

That the Secretary urge upon this conference the absolute necessity of providing in the next tax levy for sufficient funds to carry this work to a successful conclusion.

Carried.

Dr Briggs moved and Dr. Hart seconded the following resolution:

Resolved, By the State Board of Health of the State of California, that this Board deems it of the utmost importance that the law forbidding expectoration on the floors of public conveyances and on sidewalks be strictly enforced; and that this Board do and does hereby request the Citizens' Health Committee of the City and County of San Francisco to use every effort in its power to obtain in said City and County a strict enforcement of said law, particularly in the case of street cars.

Carried.

Dr. Hart offered and Dr. Foster seconded the following resolution:

Resolved, By the State Board of Health of the State of California, that, whereas, in the judgment of this Board, it is necessary to prevent the spread of contagious and infectious diseases,

It is hereby ordered, that no old rags, sacks, paper or other old waste, shall be shipped, transported or carried, from or into, any town, city, county, or city and county, in the State of California, unless the same shall first have been thoroughly sterilized by boiling or by steaming, and shall have been inspected by the local or Federal health authorities; and that no such rags, sacks or waste material shall be shipped, transported or carried, or received for shipment, carriage or transportation, by any person, firm or corporation, unless the same is accompanied by the certificate of such Health Officer or authority, that the same have been so sterilized

Carried.

Dr. Foster moved and Dr. Briggs seconded the following resolutions:

Resolved, By the State Board of Health of the State of California, that, whereas, a certain contagious and infectious disease, to-wit, the Bubonic Plague, now exists and has for a long time last past existed, in the City and County of San Francisco, State of California; and

WHEREAS, The said disease is most frequently communicated through the medium of rats and other vermin; and

WHEREAS, It has been ascertained by this Board, and it is the fact, that large quantities of manure have been and are being shipped out of said city and county and said County of Alameda, and into other counties of said State; and

WHEREAS, Dead rats and other vermin have been found in such manure and are frequently conveyed therewith; and

WHEREAS, Said disease has recently existed in the County of Alameda, in said State, and rats and other vermin infected with said disease are yet being found in said County of Alameda; and

WHEREAS, The danger of spreading said disease by and through the shipment of manure as aforesaid and infecting new territory is great; and

WHEREAS, It is in the judgment of this Board necessary to arrest the further spread of said disease;

It is hereby ordered, That no manure shall be shipped, transported, taken or carried from said City and County of San Francisco, or from said County of Alameda or any city therein, to, or into, or received into, any other city, town, county, or city and county, of the State of California, unless such manure and the stable from which it is taken have first been inspected by a member or inspector of the United States Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, and the said manure and stable found to be sanitary; that no person, firm or corporation, either as principal, agent or otherwise, shall ship, transport, carry, or receive for carriage or transportation, from said city and county, said County of Alameda, or any city therein, to or into any other city, county, or city and county, any manure unless the same shall have first been so inspected, and shall be accompanied by the certificate of a member or inspector of the said United States Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service; that all City and County, City, Town, and County Health Boards, Health Officers and authorities, are hereby directed to enforce this order within their respective jurisdictions; and that this order shall supersede all previous orders as to the same subject.

Carried.

Resolved, That this Board favors and urges the immediate rat-proofing of the water fronts of all cities in the State as a means of preventing the introduction and

poor imp

propagation of rats, and that the Secretary confer with the Governor as to the best means of attaining this object.

Carried.

Resolved, That the State Board of Health of the State of California invite the Surgeon-General of the United States Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service to call at an early date a conference of that Service with the State Boards of Health in San Francisco.

Carried.

FLEAS.

One of our exchanges, after quoting the article on plague in the last Bulletin, says:—"Now if the Board will tell us how to quarantine against fleas when the open season arrives it will confer a still greater favor." Could we do this in its entirety much suffering could be prevented and many lives saved. Unfortunately, we know of no way to entirely keep rid of fleas, but very much may be done. The very means that will prevent rats from coming to our places will prevent fleas. A basement with a complete cement floor, which is kept clean and free from litter and rubbish, deprives the flea of the dirt in which it will live and breed. Floors and carpets should be kept clean and can be dusted with flea powder or sprayed with an insecticide which will destroy the fleas. Finely powdered air-slaked lime spread on floor or carpet and swept off will, it is claimed, drive them away.

They live and breed in the fur of animals, especially cats, dogs, rats and mice, and if they are allowed in the house fleas must be expected. There are on the market preparations which, sprayed into the hair of an animal, will kill the fleas. If animals must be allowed in the house these should be freely used, for animals are our most prolific source of fleas.

When we have learned to build our houses with concrete basements and foundations, to keep domestic and wild animals outside, banish carpets that can not be taken out and shaken each day, and have our floors built of some smooth material which can not harbor insects, we will have little trouble with fleas, but you can't quarantine the rascals. They have no respect for quarantine regulations, but by persistent effort and not allowing their breeding places to exist they can be kept away.

SMALLPOX.

Reports from all parts of the State show a great number of smallpox cases. Unfortunately, many of them are light and no attention is paid to it, the patient traveling at will about the State, scattering the disease broadcast. Again, the disease is often diagnosed chickenpox, with the usual result of multiplication of cases. There is but one way to check it,—vaccination. This is sure and safe. With the present methods of preparing the vaccine lymph there is no danger, providing it is put on a sterilized arm and kept clean. No person properly vaccinated ever had smallpox, nor did a person ever die with vaccinia. When death has resulted from vaccination it was because an impure lymph was used, or the arm was not properly cleaned and kept clean.

At the present time our vaccine lymph is certified by the United States Government and is pure, and it depends upon the doctor and

patient to do the rest to get absolute and safe protection. Quarantine will not stop the disease. It acts merely as a check, but the undiscovered cases and those purposely suppressed will continue to spread it until every one is thoroughly vaccinated.

Meanwhile, Health Officers should watch closely and insist that the State law, requiring that physicians and others knowing of any communicable disease, even if it be chickenpox or the so-called "Cuban itch," report the same to the health department, be obeyed. The common school authorities are much at fault for not standing straight on the law. They are not responsible for it, but have sworn to enforce it, and should do so, fully and conscientiously.

AN AWAKENING.

Since August last, when it became evident that plague had secured a foothold in San Francisco, the Federal, State and Municipal Health Departments have been active in their efforts to eradicate it and to arouse the attention of the people to the necessity of a general sanitary crusade and the destruction of rats. These departments felt and knew that complete success in stamping out the disease could be accomplished only through the intelligent aid of the householder, but their calls fell upon deaf or heedless ears, and the newspapers referred to them as "political doctors" who had to get up an excitement to hold their jobs, and refused to speak of plague where it was possible to avoid it. The result was entire apathy on the part of the public, and the danger grew.

The Council of the State Medical Society took up the work and called a public meeting for January 18, 1908, which was attended by a few business men. They learned, probably for the first time, the real conditions and at once began to work. On January 28th a well attended mass meeting was held, and a Public Health Committee of twenty-five appointed which went to work, with the result that San Francisco is thoroughly alive to the situation. Meetings of the different trades and occupations, of civic and religious bodies and social organizations are being held, where the dangers and the means of averting them have been explained. Circulars containing directions as to what to do have been sent to all householders, and the large employers of labor have had lectures delivered to their employés.

This is work that will tell and if it can be kept up plague can be stamped out. It is necessary, however, for other cities and towns to follow the lead and waken up, for the rat infection is outside that city and no one knows just how far. There is evidence of this awakening, and the cities across the Bay are beginning to hold similar meetings.

The State Board of Health called the representatives of the County, City and Town governments and Health Officers surrounding the Bay to meet in San Francisco for the purpose of adopting uniform ordinances and providing means to carry on a campaign of sanitation. This meeting was a success and a good deal of interest was shown. Nearly all the counties were represented and a permanent organization known as the Central California Sanitary Commission was instituted. Model ordinances were presented for discussion and committees appointed to perfect them. The Association meets again on Thursday,

February 20th, when the completed ordinances will be presented both for city and county. Copies of these will be furnished to any place in the State that desires them. Many have already applied and we earnestly urge that all over the State the work of better sanitary laws be taken up.

HEALTH ASSOCIATION MEETING.

The San Joaquin Valley Health Officers' Association will hold its semi-annual meeting at Tulare, at 9:00 A. M., March 10, 1908, and have the following excellent program:

Plague in Interior Cities,

DR. RUPERT BLUE,

The Use of the State Hygienic Laboratory,

A. R. WARD, D. V. S.,

Professor of Bacteriology and Director State
Hygienic Laboratory, University of California.

Some Thoughts Regarding the Cause and Prevention of Tuberculosis,

DR. C. C. BROWNING, Monrovia.

The last will be a stereopticon lecture.

The Association is fortunate to secure the presence of these men, all experts in their departments. The meeting will be of exceptional interest, and all health officials and others should attend.

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS ON TUBERCULOSIS.

The following letter from Surgeon-General Wyman has been sent to all health officials and should be kept in sight. Every one interested in this branch of public health,—and who is not,—should, if possible, attend, but if not, become a member so as to receive the published transactions. They will be worth many times the five-dollar membership fee.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, December 26, 1907.

SIR: The prevention of tuberculosis is engaging the increasing attention of public health authorities and philanthropists throughout the world. There is certainly no more important public health question demanding the activities of sanitary officers at the present time, and it is desirable that our people generally recognize its importance and enlist in the campaign against tuberculosis.

The diffusion of knowledge with respect to the disease is no doubt one of the most important measures that can be instituted by public health officials. With the view to this end, an International Congress on Tuberculosis will be held in Washington, D. C., September 21 to October 12, 1908. At this Congress all phases of the problem will be considered, a number of eminent specialists from abroad having signified their intention to participate in the deliberations.

Section VI will be devoted to the national, state, and municipal control of the disease, and it is urged that all public health officials attend its sessions, participate in the benefits to be derived from discussions of the governmental responsibilities and activities, and as a result be better prepared to assist in a systematic campaign against the disease throughout the country.

Respectfully,

WALTER WYMAN,
Surgeon-General.

TESTS OF RAT VIRUS.

By MARGARET HENDERSON, Assistant in the State Hygienic Laboratory.

The experiments, the results of which are shown in table I, were undertaken to show the efficiency of the various brands of rat virus offered for sale in San Francisco,—Azoa, Parke, Davis & Co.; Ratite, Pasteur Vaccine Co., and Virus Danyz, Deutsche Danyz-Virus-Vertriebs-Gesellschaft, Berlin. The testing of a rat virus is not the simple matter that it seems at first thought. When a number of wild rats are kept in the same cage, the mortality from fighting and crowding is heavy. Furthermore, under such conditions, the equal distribution of dosage of the virus is uncertain. It was therefore necessary to keep the rats in individual rat-proof cages, the preparation of which in the number necessary was a matter of considerable trouble and expense.

The rats were obtained from the boards of health of Oakland and San Francisco, and were the ordinary gray or Norway, and black rats, caught by the city rat-catchers. They were put into individual cages on being brought to the laboratory, and were kept so, and fed on grain, for a period of two weeks, during which the mortality from the cage conditions, confinement and cold was very heavy. At the end of this time, when the survivors were supposedly more or less inured to captivity, feeding of the virus was begun. The food was in each case prepared according to the directions accompanying the virus. Oatmeal was used instead of bread wherever that was allowable. They were fed once at the beginning with the virus and then again on the eighth day, and at other times on grain. The rats ate all of the virus that was offered them without hesitation. The checks were fed on grain alone throughout.

TABLE I.

Virus.	Method of Preparation for Feeding	No of Feed-ings.	No. Fed.	No. Dead.	Possibly Dead of Virus Infection.	Time.
Danyz Virus Deutsche Danyz-Virus-Vertriebs-Gesellschaft, Berlin.	According to directions.	2	5	2	2	35 days.
Danyz-Virus (same as above).	10-day culture in bouillon at 20°, on oatmeal.	2	15	11	6	35 days.
Pasteur Vaccine Co. Ratite.	2 bottles Ratite on 2 pounds oatmeal.	2	15	5	1	35 days.
Pasteur Vaccine Co. Ratite.	1 bottle (large) on 2 pounds oatmeal.	1	11	3	3	19 days.
Azoa (rat virus), Parke, Davis Co. .09879.	2 bottles Azoa, 2 pounds oatmeal.	2	15	7	4	35 days.
Azoa (same as above) ---	3 bottles Azoa, 3 pounds cornmeal.	2	19	10	4	46 days.
Checks -----	Grain -----	-----	15	9	-----	35 days.

Of the checks fed only on grain, nine of the fifteen, or 60%, died in the thirty-five days during which they were kept under observation. Of those fed virus, in only one case was the death rate higher, and that was in the case of the Danyz virus, with its rate of 73% of deaths, in the thirty-five days.

All the rats that died were examined post mortem and various causes of death were found that were in no way related to the virus, such as tape-worm, abscesses in old wounds and the like. In the column headed, "Possibly dead of virus infection" are listed only those rats whose

death was not obviously due to some of these other causes. Whenever the autopsy showed nothing, the death was attributed to the virus and the rat appears in this column. In no case did I observe the lesions that are supposed to be caused by the virus. Considering only these rats that did not obviously at least die of any other cause than virus infection, the highest rate of death is still that produced by the Danyz virus, 40% of the rats fed. This is 20% lower than the rate for the check rats.

As a result of these tests I am unable to recommend any of the preparations tested.

FOOD AND DRUG INSPECTION.

The State Laboratory for the examination of foods and drugs is now established and equipped at the University of California, Berkeley. Samples have been received from several localities, chiefly from San Diego, Los Angeles, San Francisco, and Alameda counties. These are being examined as rapidly as possible.

In connection with the work of the Laboratory the Secretary of the Board and the Director of the Laboratory are daily in receipt of a large number of inquiries relating to the proper labeling of foods and drugs under the new law. In order that all such matters should receive due and proper consideration, it was decided by the State Board of Health to appoint a committee on Food and Drug Inspection, consisting of the President of the Board, the Secretary, and the Director of the Laboratory. This committee meets at the Laboratory in Berkeley every two weeks for the purpose of discussing the various questions incidental to the food and drug inspection.

It is certainly gratifying to note, from the large variety of communications and their contents, the evident desire of the varied commercial interests to conform to the requirements of the law. The many different inquiries may be classed under several different heads, as stated herewith:

A. The labeling of coal-tar colors allowed by the law.

By the terms of Regulation 14, adopted by the State Board of Health, coal-tar dyes which will be allowed are those permitted under the rulings of the U. S. Secretary of Agriculture. Those coloring matters are named and the circumstances under which they may be used are set forth in U. S. Food Inspection Decisions No. 76 and No. 77. These decisions may be had upon application to the Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

The coal-tar dyes allowed by law as designated in U. S. Food Inspection Decision 76, are given numbers, the numbers preceding the names referring to the number of the dye in question as listed in A. G. Green's edition of the Schultz-Julius Systematic Survey of Organic Coloring Matters, published in 1904. The list is as follows:

Red shades:

- 107. Amaranth.
- 56. Ponceau. 3 R.
- 517. Erythrosin.

Orange shade:

- 85. Orange I.

Yellow shade:

- 4. Naphthol Yellow S.

Green shade:

- 435. Light green S. F. yellowish.

Blue shade:

- 692. Indigo disulfoacid.

The general answer to the question relating to coal-tar dyes may be summarized as follows:

1. No coal-tar dyes may be used in foods except those specifically enumerated in U. S. Food Inspection Decisions 76 and 77.

2. Although a coal-tar dye may be one there enumerated, it may not be used in foods unless it has been tested and certified, given a lot number and labeled as required by said decisions.

3. Dealers using or selling dyes which do not conform to U. S. Food Inspection Decisions 76 and 77 are not protected by the guaranties mentioned in the California acts and regulations. These dyes are not in themselves a food product; and the provisions as to guaranty do not apply to them, although in the case of food colored by the use of forbidden dyes and sold under guaranty, the purchasing dealer would be protected.

4. Although complying in every respect with the requirements of said decisions, a coloring matter may not be used to color a food so as to deceive or mislead the purchaser, or to conceal inferiority.

B. The labeling of drugs with particular reference to the percentage of alcohol contained therein.

This matter, it would seem, is covered by Section 6, subdivision second, of the Drug act, which, in part, states that a drug shall be deemed mislabeled if the package, as offered for sale at retail or wholesale, fail to bear a statement on the label of the per cent of volume of alcohol, etc. The words "about 20 per cent alcohol" would not be in conformity to the law.

Section 6 of the drug act also answers another question submitted to the Board concerning the labeling of a *mixture* of drugs, some of which contain alcohol, with the percentage of alcohol contained in said mixture.

C. The labeling of drugs as to the contents of packages, etc., of certain ingredients.

The questions under this head are fully answered by Sections 5 and 6 of the drug act. The former is explicit with reference to false or misleading statements, and the latter, in connection with Regulation 27, "Substances named in Drugs and Foods," contains sufficient data for the guidance of those desiring such information.

D. The labeling of "Soda Water" artificially colored with coal-tar dyes.

All such beverages are in violation of the law, unless the dye used is one permitted by U. S. Food Inspection Decisions 76 and 77, and has been properly tested, certified, guaranteed and labeled as required by said decisions.

It must be remembered, however, that a coloring matter may not be used to color a food so as to deceive or mislead the purchaser, even though the dye complies in every respect with the requirements of the law.

E. The relabeling of Foods and Drugs on hand previous to January 1, 1908. The use of stickers, etc.

This point is covered by an extract from U. S. Food Inspection Decision No. 78, reading:—"Any person has a right to use a label which is not false or deceptive in any particular, even though this result is arrived at through the use of stickers, erasures, or other suitable means. Attention is directed, however, to the fact that misleading and deceptive statements must be obliterated. In other words, it is not sufficient, in the opinion of the Board, that a deceptive statement should be allowed to remain in one portion of the label with a corrective statement in another portion of the label."

See also Regulation No. 16, adopted by the State Board of Health.

In this connection, it might be well to state that Regulation 17 of the California laws, "Name and Address of Manufacturer," and U. S. Food Inspection Decision 46, "Fictitious Firm Names," contain the following statements which answer other questions received along this line:

When a proper name, other than that of the manufacturer, is placed upon a label, it must not be used in the possessive. For instance,

CHARLES GASTON'S
OLIVE OIL
BORDEAUX

can only be properly used on an oil manufactured by Charles Gaston at Bordeaux. The same is true if the designation

GASTON'S
OLIVE OIL
BORDEAUX

be employed.

On the other hand, the word "Gaston" might be used in an adjective sense, and not in the possessive case as qualifying the words "Olive Oil," in a manner that would indicate that it represented a brand and not a manufacturer, as

GASTON OLIVE OIL.
or
OLIVE OIL, GASTON BRAND.

In such case, however, neither the given name nor initial should be employed. The word "Gaston" should be in the same type as "Olive Oil" and in equal prominence, thus forming a part of the label.

The phrase "Olive Oil, Charles Gaston Brand," may be used, in which case the name of the actual manufacturer should appear, in order that no false indication of the name of the person or firm manufacturing the product may be given.

F. The labeling of compounds, or mixtures of one food product with another.

This matter is partly covered by California Regulation 19, "Distinctive Name," and by Regulation 26, "Mixtures or Compounds with Distinctive Names."

U. S. Food Inspection Decision 75, "The Labeling of Mixtures of cane and maple syrup," fully illustrates and answers many of the questions included under this head. This is referring to mixtures of oats and wheat, lard and beef suet, etc.

When both maple and cane sugars are used in the production of sirup the label should be varied according to the relative proportion of the different ingredients. The same of the sugar present in excess of 50 per cent of the total sugar content should be given the greater prominence, on the label; that is, it should be given first. For example, a sirup of the sugars of which consist of 51 per cent cane sugar and 49 per cent maple sugar, would be properly branded as "Sirup made from Cane and Maple Sugar," or as "Cane and Maple Sirup." The terms, "Maple Sugar" and "Maple Sirup" may only be used on the label as part of the name when those substances are present in substantial quantities as ingredients. They should not appear on the label as part of the name when only a small quantity of these substances is used to give a maple flavor to the product. A cane sirup containing only enough maple sirup or maple sugar to give a maple flavor is properly labeled as "Cane Sirup, Maple Flavor," "Cane Syrup Flavored with Maple."

Whenever it is necessary to declare cane sugar (sucrose) on a label it should be declared as cane sugar and not as white sugar.

With reference to the matter of the use of cereals in the manufacture of sausage, it may be said that the fact must be so stated on the label, although the kind of cereal used need not be so designated.